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Nothing can so peculiarly gratify the noble dispositions of human nature, as for one man to see another so much himself as to sigh his griefs, and groan his pains, to sing his joys, and do and feel every thing by sympathy and secret *inexpressible* communications. *South's Sermons.*

The true God had no certain name given to him; for Father, and God, and Creator, are but titles arising from his works; and God is not a name, but a notion ingrafted in human nature of an *inexpressible* being. *Stillness.*

There is an inimitable grace in Virgil's words; and in them principally consists that beauty, which gives to *inexpressible* a pleasure to him who best understands their force: this diction of his is never to be copied. *Dryden.*

INEXPRESSIBLY. *adv.* [from *inexpressible*.] To a degree or in a manner not to be uttered; unutterably. *Hammond.*

God will protect and reward all his faithful servants in a manner and measure *inexpressibly* abundant. *Hammond.*

He began to play upon it: the sound was exceeding sweet, and wrought into a variety of tunes that were *inexpressibly* melodious. *Addison's Spectator.*

INEXPU'GNABLE. *adj.* [*inexpugnabile*, Fr. *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] Impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued. *Why should there be implanted in each sex such a vehement and insuppressible appetite of copulation? Ray on the Creation.*

INEXTINGUISHABLE. *adj.* [*inextinguibile*, Fr. *in* and *extinguis*, Lat.] Unquenchable. *Latin.*

Pillars, statues, and other memorials, are a sort of shadow of an endless life, and show an *inextinguishable* desire which all men have of it. *Grew's Cymol.*

INEXTRICABLE. *adj.* [*inextricable*, Fr. *inextricabilis*, Lat.] Not to be disentangled; not to be cleared; not to be set free from obscurity or perplexity. *He that should tie inextricable knots, only to baffle the industry of those that should attempt to unloose them, would be thought not to have served his generation. Decay of Piety.*

Stopt by awful heights, and gulphs immense
Of wisdom, and of vast omnipotence,
She trembling stands, and does in wonder gaze,
Lost in the wild *inextricable* maze. *Blackmore.*

INEXTRICABLY. *adv.* [from *inextricable*.] To a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled. *The mechanical atheist, though you grant him his laws of mechanism, is nevertheless inextricably puzzled and baffled with the first formation of animals. Bentley's Sermons.*

In vain they strive; th' intangling snares deny,
Inextricably firm, the power to fly. *Pope's Odyssey.*

TO INEYE. *v. n.* [*in* and *eye*.] To inoculate; to propagate trees by the infusion of a bud into a foreign stock. *Let sage experience teach thee all the arts*

Of grafting and *ineying*. *Phillips.*

INFALLIBILITY. *n. f.* [*infallibilitas*, Fr. *infallible*.] **INFALLIBLENESS.** *n. f.* [*infallibilitas*, Fr. *infallibilis*.] Errability; exemption from error. *Infallibility is the highest perfection of the knowing faculty, and consequently the firmest degree of assent. Tillotson.*

INFALLIBLE. *adj.* [*infallibilis*, Fr. *in* and *fallibilis*.] Privileged from error; incapable of mistake; not to be misled or deceived; certain. *Every cause admitteth not such infallible evidence of proof, as leaveth no possibility of doubt or scruple behind it. Hooker.*

Believe my words;
For they are certain and *infallible*, and none ever yet mis-carried in the attempt. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

INFALLIBLY. *adv.* [from *infallible*.] Without danger of deceit; with security from error. *We cannot be as God infallibly knowing good and evil. Smalridge's Sermons.*

2. Certainly. *Our blessed Lord has distinctly opened the scene of futurity to us, and directed us to such a conduct as will infallibly render us happy in it. Rogers's Sermons.*

TO INFAME. *v. a.* [*infame*, Fr. *infamia*, Lat.] To represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publicly; to make infamous; to brand. *Livia is infamed for the poisoning of her husband. Bacon.*

Hitherto obscur'd, *infam'd*,
And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end
Created. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

INFAMOUS. *adj.* [*infamis*, Fr. *infamia*, Lat.] Publicly branded with guilt; openly censured; of bad nature. *Those that be near, and those that be far from thee, shall mock thee, which art infamous. Ezek. xxii. 5.*

These are as some *infamous* bawd or whore
Should praise a matron; what could hurt her more. *B. Johnson.*

After times will dispute it, whether Hotham were more *infamous* at Hull or at Tower-hill. *King Charles.*

Persons *infamous*, or branded with any note of infamy in any public court of judicature, are, *ipso jure*, forbidden to be advocates. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

INFAMOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infamous*.] 1. With open reproach; with publick notoriety of reproach.

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2. Shamefully; scandalously. *That poem was infamously bad. Dryden's Dunciad.*

INFAMOUSNESS. *n. f.* [*infamie*, Fr. *infamia*, Lat.] Publick reproach; notoriety of bad character. *Ye are taken up in the lips of talkers, and are the infamy of the people. Ezek. xxxvii. 3.*

I throw my *infamy* at thee:
I will not ruin my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together,
And set up Lancaster. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*

The noble ille doth want her proper limbs,
Her face deac'd with scars of *infamy*. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

Wilful perpetrations of unworthy actions brand, with most indelible characters of *infamy*, the name and memory to posterity. *King Charles.*

INFANCY. *n. f.* [*infantia*, Lat.] 1. The first part of life. Usually extended by naturalists to seven years. *Dare we affirm it was ever his meaning, that unto their falvation, who even from their tender infancy never knew any other faith or religion than only Christian, no kind of teaching can be available, faving that which was so needful for the first universal conversion of Gentiles, hating Christianity? Hooker.*

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This worthy Thebes, his familiar friend:
Their love in early *infancy* began,
And rose as childhood ripen'd into man. *Dryden.*

The insensible impressions on our tender *infancies* have very important and lasting consequences. *Locke.*

2. Civil infancy, extended by the English law to one and twenty years. *3. First age of any thing; beginning; original; commencement.*

In Spain our springs, like old mens children, be
Decay'd and wither'd from their *infancy*. *Dryden, Ind. Emp.*

The difference between the riches of Roman citizens in the *infancy* and in the grandeur of Rome, will appear by comparing the first valuation of estates with the estates afterwards possessed. *Arbutnot on Coins.*

INFANGTHEF, or *hingsfangtheft*, or *infangtheft*, is compounded of three Saxon words: the preposition, *in*, *fang*, or *fang*, to take or catch, and *theft*. It signifies a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee. *Cecil.*

INFANT. *n. f.* [*infans*, French; *infans*, Latin.] 1. A child from the birth to the end of the seventh year. *It being a part of their virtuous education, serveth greatly both to nourish in them the fear of God, and to put us in continual remembrance of that powerful grace, which openeth the mouths of infants to sound his praise. Hooker.*

2. Within the *infant* rind of this small flower
Poison hath residence, and medicine power. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

There shall be no more thence an *infant* of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days. *J. lxv. 20.*

First the thrill of a small rural pipe,
Was entertainment for the *infant* stage. *Roscommon.*

Young mothers wildly stare, with fear possess'd,
And strain their helpless *infants* to their breast. *Dryden, Æn.*

In their tender nonage, while they spread
Their springing leaves and lift their *infant* head,
Indulge their childhood. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

2. [In law.] A young person to the age of one and twenty. **INFANTIA.** *n. f.* [*infantia*, Fr. *infancia*, Lat.] A prince's descended from the royal blood of Spain. **INFANTICIDE.** *n. f.* [*infanticide*, Fr. *infanticidium*, Lat.] The slaughter of the infants by Herod. **INFANTILE.** *adj.* [*infantilis*, Lat.] Pertaining to an infant. *The fly lies all the Winter in these balls in its infantile state, and comes not to its maturity till the following Spring. Derb.*

INFANTRY. *n. f.* [*infanterie*, French.] The foot soldiers of an army. *The principal strength of an army consisteth in the infantry or foot; and to make good infantry it requireth men bred in some free and plentiful manner. Bacon's Henry VII.*

That small *infantry*,
Warr'd on by cranes. *Milton.*

INFANTRION. *n. f.* [*in* and *farcio*, Latin.] Stuffing; constitution. *An hypocondriack consumption is occasioned by an infection and obstruction of the spleen. Harvey.*

TO INFATUATE. *v. a.* [*infatuare*, from *in* and *fatuus*, Latin; *infatur*, French.] To strike with folly; to deprive of understanding. *The judgment of God will be very visible in infatuating a people, as ripe and prepared for destruction, into folly and madness, making the weak to contribute to the designs of their wicked; and suffering even those, out of a conscience of their guilt, to grow more wicked. Clarendon.*

It is the reforming of the vices and sottishness that had long overpread the *infatuated*, gentle world; a prime branch of that design of Christ's sending his disciples. *Hammond.*

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The people are so universally *infatuated* with the notion, that, if a cow falls sick, it is ten to one but an old woman is clapt up in prison for it. *Addison on Italy.*

The carriage of our atheists or deists is amazing: no dotage so *infatuate*, no phrensy so extravagant as theirs. *Bentley.*

May hypocrites,
That slyly speak one thing, another think,
Drink on unwarn'd, till, by enchanting cups
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose. *Phillips.*

INFATUATION. *n. f.* [from *infatuate*.] The act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason. *Where men give themselves over to the defence of wicked interests and false propositions, it is just with God to smite the greatest abilities with the greatest infatuations. South's Sermon.*

INFATUING. *n. f.* [from *infatuus*, Lat.] The act of making unlucky. An odd and inelegant word. *As the king did in some part remove the envy from himself, so he did not observe that he did withal bring a kind of malediction and infatuation upon the marriage, as an ill prodigium. Bacon's Henry VII.*

INFATIGABLE. *adj.* [*in* and *fatigabile*.] Impracticable. *This is so difficult and infatigable, that it may well drive modesty to despair of science. Glanville.*

TO INFECT. *v. a.* [*infecere*, French; *infecere*, Latin.] 1. To act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion; to taint; to poison; to pollute. *They put such words in the mouths of one of those fantastical mind infected people, that children and musicians call lovers. Sidney.*

Thine eyes, sweet lady, have infected mine. *Shaksp. R. III.*

The nature of bad news *infects* the teller. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Every day
It would infect his speech, that if the king
Should without issue die, he'd carry it to
To make the scepter his. *Shaksp. Henry VIII.*

Infected minds
To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs: if her breath
Were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her; she would infect to the north-star. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

I am return'd your soldier;
No more infected with my country's love,
Than when I parted hence. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*

The love-tale
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat,
Whose wanton passions in the sacred porch
Ezekiel saw. *Milton.*

2. To fill with something hurtfully contagious. *Infected be the air whereon they ride,
And damn'd all those that trust them! Shaksp. Macbeth.*

INFECTION. *n. f.* [*infectio*, Fr. *infectio*, Latin.] Contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison. *Infection is that manner of communicating a disease by some effluvia, or particles which fly off from disordered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, occasion the same disorders as in the bodies they came from. Quincy.*

What a strange infection
Is fall'n into thy ear! *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

The blessed gods
Purge all infections from our air, whilst you
Do climate here. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*

Vouchsafe, diffus'd infection of a man,
For these known evils but to give me leave,
By circumstance, to curse thy cursed self. *Shaksp. R. III.*

Hence,
Left that th' infection of his fortune take
Like hold on thee. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

The transmission or emission of the thinner and more airy parts of bodies, as in odours and infections, is, of all the rest, the most corporeal; but withal there be a number of those emissions, both wholesome and unwholesome, that give no smell at all. *Bacon's Natural History.*

INFECTIOUS. *adj.* [from *infect*.] Contagious; influencing by communicated qualities. *The most infectious pestilence upon thee! Shaksp. Macbeth.*

In a house,
Where the infectious pestilence did reign. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Some known diseases are infectious, and others are not: those that are infectious are such as are chiefly in the spirits, and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body; such as pestilences and lippitudes. *Bacon.*

Smells may have as much power to do good as to do harm, and contribute to health as well as to diseases; which is too much felt by experience in all that are infectious; and by the operation of some poisons, that are received only by the smell. *Temple.*

INFECTIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *infectious*.] Contagiously. *The will dozes, that is inclinable
To what infectiously itself affects. Shaksp. Troil. and Cressida.*

INFECTIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *infectious*.] The quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

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INFECTIVE. *adj.* [from *infect*.] Having the quality of contagion. *True love, well considered, hath an infective power. Sidney.*

INFECUND. *n. f.* [*infecundus*, Latin.] Unfruitful; infertile. *How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rotting, drying, or being rendered infecund in the waters, or the air; but in the earth their vigour is long preserved. Derham's Physico-Theology.*

INFECUNDITY. *n. f.* [*infecunditas*, Lat.] Want of fertility; barrenness. **INFELICITY.** *n. f.* [*infelicitas*, Fr. *infelicitas*, Latin.] Unhappiness; misery; calamity. *Whatever is the ignorance and infelicity of the present state, we were made wise and happy. Glanville, Sermon, c. 1.*

Here is our great *infelicity*, that, when single words signify complex ideas, one word can never distinctly manifest all the parts of a complex idea. *Watts.*

TO INFERR. *v. a.* [*inferre*, French; *inferre*, Latin.] 1. To bring on; to induce. *Vomits infer some small detriment to the lungs. Harvey.*

2. To infer is nothing but, by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true, i. e. to see or suppose such a connection of the two ideas of the inferred proposition. *Locke.*

Yet what thou can't attain, which best may serve
To glorify the Maker, and infer
Thee also happier, shall not be withheld
Thy hearing. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

Great,
Or bright, infer not excellence: the earth,
Though in comparison of heav'n so small,
Nor glistering, may of solid good contain
More plenty than the sun, that barren shines. *Milton.*

One would wonder how, from so differing premises, they
Should all infer the same conclusion. *Decay of Piety.*

They have more opportunities than other men have of purchasing publick esteem, by deserving well of mankind; and such opportunities always infer obligations. *Atterbury.*

3. To offer; to produce. *Full well hath Clifford play'd the orator,
Infering arguments of mighty force. Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

INFERENCE. *n. f.* [*inference*, French, from *inferre*.] Conclusion drawn from previous arguments. *Though it may chance to be right in the conclusion, it is yet unjust and mistaken in the method of inference. Glanville.*

These inferences or conclusions are the effects of reasoning, and the three propositions, taken all together, are called syllogism or argument. *Watts.*

INFERRIBLE. *adj.* [from *inferre*.] Deducible from premised grounds. *As simple mistakes commonly beget fallacies, so men from fallacious foundations, and misapprehended mediums, erect conclusions no way inferrible from their premises. Brown.*

INFERRIORITY. *n. f.* [*inferioritas*, Fr. from *inferior*.] Lower state of dignity or value. *The language, though not of equal dignity, yet as near approaching to it as our modern barbarism will allow; and therefore we are to rest contented with that only inferiority which is not possibly to be remedied. Dryden.*

INFERRIOUR. *adj.* [*inferior*, Lat. *inferior*, French.] 1. Lower in place. *2. Lower in station or rank of life.*

A great person gets more by obliging his *inferiour* than by disdainning him. *South.*

3. Lower in value or excellency. *The love of liberty with life is giv'n,
And life itself th' inferiour gift of heav'n. Dryden.*

I have added some original papers of my own, which, whether they are equal or *inferiour* to my other poems, an author is the most improper judge of. *Dryden.*

General and fundamental truths in philosophy, religion, and human life, conduct our thoughts into a thousand inferences and particular propositions. *Watts.*

INFERRIOUR. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] One in a lower rank or station than another. **INFERNAL.** *adj.* [*infernal*, French; *infernus*, Latin.] Hellish; tartarean. *His gigantick limbs, with large embrace,
Infold nine acres of infernal space. Dryden's Æn.*

INFERNAL STONE. *n. f.* [*infernal stone*, or the lunar caustick, is prepared from an evaporated solution of silver, or from crystals of silver. It is a very powerful caustick, eating away the flesh and even the bones to which it is applied. Hill's Mat. Med.

INFERTILE. *adj.* [*infertile*, Fr. *in* and *fertile*.] Unfruitful; not productive; without fecundity; infecund. *Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, an infertile soil, when pride comes to scorch and harden it, it grows perfectly impenetrable. Government of the Tongue.*

INFERTILITY. *n. f.* [*infertilitas*, Fr. from *infertile*.] Unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

The